Y.

Y, At the beginning of words, is a consonant; at the end, and when it follows a consonant, is a vowel, and has the sound of *i*. It is used at the end of words, and whenever two *i i*'s would come together; and in words derived from the Greek, to express the *v*. *Y* was much used by the Saxons, whence *y* is found for *i* in the old English writers.

YACHT. *n. s.* A small ship for carrying passengers.

YARD. *n. s.* [ȝeapd, Saxon.]

1. Inclosed ground adjoining to an house.
   One of the lions leaped down into a neighbour's *yard*, where, nothing regarding the crowing of the cocks, he eat them up. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
   Xanthus one day sent Æsop into the *yard*, and bade him look well about him. *L'Estrange.*
   His wanton kids with budding horns prepar'd,
   Fight harmless battles in his homely *yard*. *Dryden.*
2. [ȝeapd, Saxon.] A measure of three feet.
   A peer, a counsellor, and a judge, are not to be measured by the common *yard*, but by the pole of special grace. *Bacon.*
   The arms, spread cross in a straight line, and measured from one end of the long finger on one hand, to that of the other; made a measure equal to the stature, and is named a fathom. Half of that, *viz.* from the end of the long finger of either arm, so spread, to the middle of the breast is, with us, called a *yard*. *Holder on Time.*
   An aqueduct of a Gothick structure, that conveys water from mount St. Francis to Spoletto, from the foundation of the lowest arch to the top, is two hundred and thirty *yards*. *Add.*
3. The supports of the sails.
   A breeze from shore began to blow;
   The sailors ship their oars, and ceale to row:
   Then hoist their *yards* a-trip, and all their sails
   Let fall to court the wind. *Dryden.*

YA'RDWAND. *n. s.* [*yard* and *wand*.] A measure of a yard.
   All the revolutions in nature can give it nothing more than different degrees of dimensions. What affinity has thinking with such attributes? no more than there is between a syllogism and a *yardwand*. *Collier.*

YARE. *adj.* [ȝearpe, Saxon.] Ready; dextrous; eager.
   Yare, yare, good Iros, quick;—methinks I hear
   Antony call. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
   I do desire to learn, Sir; and I hope, if you have occasion to use me for your turn, you shall find me *yare*. *Shakespeare.*

YA'RELY. *adv.* [from *yare*.] Dextrously; skilfully.
   The silken tackles,
   Swell with the touches of those flower-soft hands
   That *yarely* frame the office. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleop.*

YARN. *n. s.* [ȝearn, Saxon.] Spun wool; woollen thread.
   You would be another Penelope; yet they say, all the *yarn* she spun in Ulysses's absence, did but fill Ithaca full of moths. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*
   The web of our life is of a mingled *yarn*, good and ill together; our virtues would be proud, if our faults whipt them not; and our crimes would despair, if they were not cherish'd by our virtues. *Shakespeare.*
   Yarn is a commodity very proper to this country, which of all others ought to be most encouraged. *Temple.*
   It may be useful for the reeling of *yarn*. *Wilkins.*
   The fates but only spin the coarser clue,
   The finest of the wool is left for you.
   Spare me but one small portion of the twine,
   And let the sisters cut below your line:
   The rest among the rubbish may they sweep,
   Or add it to the *yarn* of some old miser's heap. *Dryden.*

To YARR. *v. n.* [from the sound, *birrio*, Lat.] To growl, or snarl like a dog. *Ainsworth.*

YARROW. *n. s.* A plant which grows wild on the dry banks, and is used in medicine.

YAWL. *n. s.* A little vessel belonging to a ship, for convenience of passing to and from it.

To YAWN. *v. n.* [ȝeonan, Saxon.]

1. To gape; to oscitate; to have the mouth opened involuntarily by fumes, as in sleepiness.
   The sad-ey'd justice, with his surly hum,
   Delivering o'er to executors pale
   The lazy, *yawning* drone. *Shakesp. Hen. V.*
   In *yawning*, the inner parchment of the ear is extended. When a man *yawneth*, he cannot hear so well. *Bacon.*
   At length shook off himself, and ask'd the dame;
   And asking *yawn'd*, for what intent she came? *Dryden.*
   To whom the *yawning* pilot fast asleep,
   Me didst thou bid, to trust the treacherous deep? *Dryden.*
2. To open wide.
   The gashes,
   That bloodily did *yawn* upon his face. *Shakespeare.*
   'Tis now the very witching time of night,
   When churchyards *yawn*. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*
   Now will I dam up this thy *yawning* mouth,
   For swallowing up the treasure of the realm. *Shakesp.*
   He shall cast up the wealth by him devour'd,
   Like vomit, from his *yawning* entrails pour'd. *Sandys.*
   Hell at last
   Yawning receiv'd them whole, and on them clos'd. *Milton.*
   The sword pierc'd his tender sides;
   Down fell the beauteous youth; the *yawning* wound
   Gush'd out a purple stream. *Dryden.*
   High she rear'd her arm, and with her sceptre struck
   The *yawning* cliff: from its disparted height
   Adown the mount the gushing torrent ran. *Prior.*
3. To express desire by yawning.
   The chiefest thing at which lay-reformers *yawn*, is, that the clergy may, through conformity in condition, be poor as the apostles were. In which one circumstance, if they imagine so great perfection, they must think that church which hath such store of mendicant friars, a church in that respect most happy. *Hooker.*

YAWN. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Oscitation.
   Thee, Paridel, she mark'd thee, there
   Stretch'd on the rack of a too easy chair;
   And heard thy everlasting *yawn* confess
   The pains and penalties of idleness. *Pope's Dunciad.*
2. Gape; hiatus.
   Hence to the borders of the marsh they go,
   That mingles with the baleful streams below;
   And sometimes with a mighty *yawn*, 'tis said,
   Opens a dismal passage to the dead,
   Who, pale with fear, the rending earth survey,
   And startle at the sudden flash of day. *Addison.*

YA'WNING. *adj.* [from *yawn*.] Sleepy; slumbering.
   Ere to black Hecat's summons
   The shard-born beetle, with his drowsy hums,
   Hath rung night's *yawning* peal, there shall be done
   A deed of dreadful note. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Y'CLAD. part. for *clad*. Cloathed.
   Her sight did ravish, but her grace in speech,
   Her words *yclad* with wisdom's majesty,
   Make me from wond'ring fall to weeping joys. *Shakesp.*

Y'CLEPED. [The participle passive of *clepe*, to call; clepan, Saxon; with the increasing particle *y*, which was used in the old English in the preterites and participles, from the Saxon ge.] Called; termed; named.
   But come, thou goddess, fair and free,
   In heav'n *yclep'd* Euphrosine,
   And by men, heart-easing mirth. *Milton.*

YDRA'D. The old pret. of *to dread*. *Spenser.*

YE. The nominative plural of *thou*.
   Ye are they which justify yourselves. *Luke* xvi. 15.

YEA. *adv.* [ea, or gea, Saxon; *ja*, Danish, German, and Dutch.] Yes. A particle of affirmation.
   I am weary; *yea*, my memory is tir'd. *Shakespeare.*
   A rascally, *yea*, forsooth, knave, to bear a gentleman in hand, and then stand upon security. *Shakespeare.*

From these Philippinæ are brought costly spices, *yea*, and gold too? *Abbot's Description of the World.*
   Yea, hath God said, ye shall not eat of every tree in the garden. *Gen.* iii. 1.
   Let your conversation be *yea, yea*; nay, nay. *Matth.* v.
   All the promises of God are *yea*, and amen; that is, are verified, which is the importance of *yea*, and confirmed, which is meant by amen, into an immutability. *Hammond.*
   They durst abide
   Jehovah thund'ring out of Sion, thron'd
   Between the cherubim; *yea*, often plac'd
   Within his sanctuary itself their shrines. *Milton.*
   Why do disputes in wrangling spend the day?
   Whilst one says only *yea*, and t'other nay. *Denham.*
   Notwithstanding this great proximity of man to himself; *yea*, and notwithstanding the observations made in all ages, we still remain ignorant of many things concerning ourselves. *Hale.*

To YEAD, or YEDE. *v. n.* preterite *yede*. [This word seems to have been corruptly formed from ȝeoȝ, the Saxon preterite of ȝan.] To go; to march. Obsolete.
   They wander at will, and stay at pleasure,
   And to their folds *yeede* at their own leisure. *Spenser.*
   Then bad the knight this lady *yede* aloof,
   And to an hill herself withdraw aside,
   From whence she might behold that battle's proof,
   And eke be safe from danger far deseryd. *Fairy Queen.*
   Yet for the *yede* thereat half aghast,
   And Kiddy the door sparred after her fast. *Spenser.*
   That same mighty man of God,
   That bloud red billows like a walled front,
   On either side disparted with his rod,
   'Till that his army dry-foot through them *yod*. *Spenser.*

To YEAN. *v. n.* [eanian, Saxon.] To bring young. Used of sheep.
   The skilful shepherd peel'd me certain wands;
   He struck them up before the fulsome ewes,
   Who, then conceiving, did in *yeaning* time
   Fole party-colour'd lambs. *Shakespeare.*
   So many days my ewes have been with young:
   So many weeks, ere the poor fools will *yean*. *Shakespeare.*
   This I scarcely drag along,
   Who *yeaning* on the rocks has left her young. *Dryden.*
   Ewes *yean* the polled lamb with the least danger. *Mortimer.*

YEA'NLING. *n. s.* [from *yean*.] The young of sheep.
   All the *yeanlings* which were streak'd and pied,
   Should fall as Jacob's hire. *Shakespeare.*

YEAR. *n. s.* [ȝear, Saxon.]
   If one by the word *year* mean twelve months of thirty days each, *i. e.* three hundred and sixty days; another intend a solar *year* of three hundred sixty-five days; and a third mean a lunar *year*, or twelve lunar months, *i. e.* three hundred fifty-four days, there will be a great variation and error in their account of things, unless they are well apprized of each other's meaning. *Watts's Logick.*
   See the minutes, how they run:
   How many makes the hour full complete,
   How many hours bring about the day,
   How many days will finish up the *year*,
   How many *years* a mortal man may live. *Shakespeare.*
   With the *year*
   Seasons return, but not to me returns
   Day, or the sweet approach of morn. *Milton.*
   Oviparous creatures have eggs enough at first conceived in them, to serve them for many *years* laying, allowing such a proportion for every *year*, as will serve for one or two incubations. *Ray on the Creation.*
   He accepted a curacy of thirty pounds a *year*. *Swift.*
2. It is often used plurally, without a plural termination.
   I fight not once in forty *year*. *Shakespeare.*
3. In the plural old age.
   Some mumble-news,
   That smiles his cheek in *years*, and knows the trick
   To make my lady laugh when she's dispos'd,
   Told our intents. *Shakesp. Love's Labour Lost.*
   There died also Cecile, mother to king Edward IV. being of extreme *years*, and who had lived to see three princes of her body crowned, and four murthered. *Bacon's Hen.* VII.
   He look'd in *years*, yet in his *years* were seen,
   A youthful vigour, and autumnal green. *Dryden.*

YE'ARLING. *adj.* [from *year*.] Being a year old.
   A *yearling* bullock to thy name shall smoke;
   Untam'd, unconscious of the galling yoke. *Pope.*

YE'ARLY. *adj.* [from *year*.] Annual; happening every year; lasting a year.
   The *yearly* course that brings this day about,
   Shall never see it but a holiday. *Shakesp. K. John.*
   Why the changing oak should shed
   The *yearly* honour of his stately head;
   Whilst the distinguish'd yew is ever seen,
   Unchang'd his branch, and permanent his green. *Prior.*

YE'ARLY. *adv.* Annually; once a year.
   He that outlives this day, and sees old age,
   Will *yearly* on the vigil feast his neighbours,
   And say, tomorrow is Saint Crispian. *Shakesp. Hen.* V.
   For numerous blessings *yearly* shower'd,
   And property with plenty crown'd;
   For freedom still maintain'd alive;
   For these, and more, accept our pious praise. *Dryden.*

To YEARN. *v. n.* [eannan, Saxon.] To feel great internal uneasiness. In *Spenser* it is sometimes *earn*.
   He despis'd to tread in due degree,
   But chafi'd, and foam'd, with courage fierce and stern,
   And to be ease'd of that base burden still did *yearn*. *Spenser.*
   Make the libbard stern
   Leave roaring, when in rage he for revenge did *yearn*. *Spens.*
   Though peeping close into the thick,
   Might see the moving of some quick:
   But were it fairy, fiend, or snake,
   My courage *earned* it to wake,
   And manfully thereat shot. *Spenser.*
   Falstaff, he is dead,
   And we must *yern* therefore. *Shakespeare's Hen.* V.
   Joseph made haste; for his bowels did *yern* upon his brother: and he sought where to weep, and he entered into his chamber. *Gen.* xliii. 30.
   When the fair Leucothoe he spy'd,
   To check his steeds, impatient Phœbus *yearn'd*,
   Though all the world was in his course concern'd. *Waller.*
   Yet for all the *yearning* pain
   Y' have suffer'd for their loves, in vain,
   I fear they'll prove so nice and coy,
   To have, and t' hold, and to enjoy. *Hudibras.*
   Where our heart does but relent, his melts; where our eye pities, his bowels *yearn*. *South's Sermons.*
   At beholding the miseries of others, they find such *yearnings* in their bowels, and such sensible commotions raised in their breasts, as they can by no means satisfy. *Calamy.*
   Your mother's heart *yearns* towards you. *Addison.*
   Unmov'd the mind of Ithacus remain'd;
   But Anticlus, unable to controul,
   Spoke loud the language of his *yearning* soul. *Pope.*

To YEARN. *v. a.* To grieve; to vex.
   She laments for it, that it would
   Yern your heart to see it. *Shakespeare.*

YEST. *n. s.* [ȝeȝt, Saxon.]

1. The foam, spume, or flower of beer in fermentation; barm.
   Yeast and outward means do fail,
   And have no power to work on ale. *Hudibras.*
   When drays bound high, they never cross behind,
   Where bubbling *yeast* is blown by gusts of wind. *Gay.*
2. The spume on a troubled sea.
   Now the ship boring the moon with her main-mast, and anon swallow'd with *yeast* and froth, as you'd thrust a cork into a hogshead. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

YE'STY. *adj.* [from *yest*.] Frothy; spumy.
   Though you untie the winds, and let them fight
   Against the churches; though the *yesty* waves
   Confound and swallow navigation up. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

YELK. *n. s.* [from ȝealepe, *yellow*, Saxon.] The yellow part of the egg. It is commonly pronounced, and often written *yolk*.
   The *yolk* of the egg conduceth little to the generation of the bird, but only to the nourishment of the same: for if a chicken be opened, when it is new hatched, you shall find much of the *yolk* remaining. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
   That a chicken is formed out of the *yelk* of an egg, with some antient philosophers the people still opinion. *Brown.*
   All the feather'd kind,
   From th' included *yolk*, not ambient white arose. *Dryden.*

To YELL. *v. n.* To cry out with horrour and agony.
   Nor the night raven, that still deadly *yells*;
   Nor grisly vultures make us once affeared. *Spenser.*
   Each new morn,
   New widows howl, new orphans cry; new sorrows
   Strike heav'n on the face, that it resounds,
   As if it felt with Scotland, and *yell'd* out
   Like syllables of dolour. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
   Now worse than e'er he was before,
   Poor Puck doth *yell*, poor Puck doth roar,
   That wak'd queen Mab, who doubted sore
   Some treason had been wrought her. *Drayton's Nymphiad.*
   Yelling monsters, that with ceaseless cry
   Surround me. *Milton.*
   Night-struck fancy dreams the *yelling* ghost. *Thomson.*

YELL. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A cry of horrour.
   With like tim'rous accent and dire *yell*,
   As when, by night and negligence, the fire
   Is spread in populous cities. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
   Hence are heard the groans of ghosts, the pains
   Of sounding lashes, and of dragging chains.
   The Trojan stood astonish'd at their cries,
   And ask'd his guide from whence those *yells* arise. *Dryden.*

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